Thousands of Men Quit Work and

March to Council Bluffs.

Monster Demonstration for the Purpose

of Forcing the Railways to Aid

NO ASSISTANCE RENDERED

All Demands Flatly Rejected by

Officials of the Roads.

Scenes and Incidents.

MORNING SCENES.

to Council Bluffs.

OMAHA, Neb., April 2).-Three thou-

sand laboring men marched out of Omaha

to-day, with banners flying, bound for the

camp of Kelly's industrials at Weston,

son Square, and were quickly organized into

companies, with a captain for every ten

men. The march was then taken up

paines and provided with banners. At

chanic also prevented the blowing of the

shop whistle. There were a number of

Union Pacific men in line of marchers, how-

ever, but they were men who had not gone

Thousands of people followed the column

to the bridge, and other thousands were on

hand on the other side of the river to wel-

come them. The cold weather seemed to

throng than had been expected last night,

when the rain was falling so heavily. All

the men seemed to be in excellent spirits

and determined that the march should

mean business. The column had been pre-

ceded to Council Bluffs by a committee

of prominent citizens, appointed at last

night's meeting of the Central Labor Union.

including Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea, pastor

of the First Congregational Church: Rev.

Dr. Hamerson, of the First Presbyterian

Church, and Rev. Frank Crane, of the First

all on Governor Jackson and the managers

of the railroads and urge that the com-

monwealers be at once started on their

KELLY TALKS TO ST. JOHN.

the Missouri General Kelly was in Omaha.

seated in the private car of President St.

John, of the Rock Island road, holding an

animated conference. Mr. St. John said, in

response to a request for a train, that he

was not in a position to grant it, even

should he desire to do so, as the matter

was now wholly in the hands of the presi-

dents of the Iowa trunk lines, and no one

road could grant a request for a train un-

less the presidents of all other lines agreed.

General Kelly then left the car and called

on other friends for advice. One promi-

the farmers for horses and wagons, that

the army be split up into squads of one

hundred men each, and that they spread out

over a stretch of territory twenty-five

miles wide and march on foot across the

would soon bring the people of the State

to time, for the army would practically de-

passed, and the railroads would then be

carry them out of the country. General

Kelly said the plan seemed to him a good

one, and he thought it might be tried. He

agreed to call a council of his officers and

place the plan before them. After delib-

eration, if they agreed to it, the plan would

Council Bluffs.

be adopted. The General later left for

It is said that some of the Anarchists

who were in the column marching out of

Omaha had dynamite with them, but how

much is not known. A strange sight was

to the heart of Council Bluffs. Men and

boys seemed to spring up from the ground,

and the column which crossed the bridge

had grown to over six thousand men by

the time it reached the heart of the city

The burly form of Captain O'Donahue head-

ed the column, and at intervals the line

was broken into companies, each one head-

ed with a flag-bearer and acting under or-

ders of a captain. At Fifteenth and Broad-

These, acting as an escort, took the com-

was said, to be found in the office of John

office the men lined up along the sides of

the square, warming their toes by stamp-

ing on the pavement, and cheering impromptu speakers. In Mr. Stone's office

Rev. Dr. Duryea and Col. D. B. Dailey ad-

Stone. While the committee was in the

way the Omaha army was met by a de

a fife and drum band and a dozen flags.

forced to take the commonwealers up and

vastate the country through which

It was suggested that such a plan

While the column was marching towards

Methodist Church, The committee was to

to work this morning.

way East.

Kelly's "Industrials."

MONARCH GROCERY CO

84 East Washington St., Bet. Penn. and Delaware.

You can wear good clothes if you trade with us. Our prices will save you enough to clothe your whole family, and besides you are getting the best goods in the market. Here is something every family should buy, and cheaper than you can prepare it: Royal Soups (best in the market), any kind, full quart cans, makes enough for six or seven people, always sold at 25cz we sell Boston Baked Pork and Beans,

We have no competition in Teas and Coffee when quality and prices are considered. Our Hoffman House Java and Mocha at 35c has no equal.

We sell a good Young Hyson Tea at 23c and a splendid Gunpowder We are the only house in this city selling first-class goods at cut prices. You can't afford to buy elsewhere.

MONARCH GROCERY COMPANY

SPECIAL SLEEPER

Open for passengers at 9 p. m., and leaves In-dianapolis daily at 11:30 p. m. Returning, passengers in the sleeper are not disturbed until 7 a. m. This arrangement is especially convenient to

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and Business Men. THE POPULAR SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED

with hotel dining and sleeping cars, leaves In-dianapolis daily at 11:40 a. m., making direct PACIFIC COAST

and all points beyond St. Louis. For tickets and sleeping car reservations call at Big Four offices, No. 1 E. Washington street, 36 Jackson place, Massachusetts avenue and Union Station. H. M. BRONSON, A. G. P. A.

The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton R. R With their CAFE DINING CAR SERVICE, and FIVE Trains each way, daily, is the most delightful route between

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I. D. BALDWIN, D. P. A.

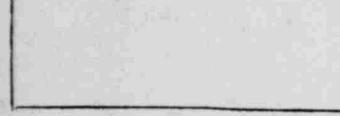
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MAKES YOUR

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Cleans Window Shades, Calcimine and Fresco.

Enough to clean one room and celling.

At all first-class grocers everywhere,

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Trade supplied by Schnull & Co. and all first-

class wholesale grocers.

ACME MILLING COMPNAY, 352 West Washington street.

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. Local Rains This Morning Followed by Fair Weather. WASHINGTON, April 20 .- For Indiana

and Illinois-Local rains in the morning, followed by fair weather; northwesterly For Ohio-Local rains; westerly winds;

Local Observations. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 20.

Time. | Bar | Ther. R. H. | Wind. | Weather. | Fre. 7a. M 29.82 52 63 S'west. Pt.cloudy 0.00 7 P.M. 29.88 43 80 West, Cloudy. 0.14 Maximum temperature, 60; minimum temperature, 43. The following is a comparative statement of the temperature and precipitation, April 20, 1894;

formal Departure from normal...... Excess or deficiency since Apr. C. F. R. WAPPENHANS. eal Ferecast Official, United States Weather Fair; northwest winds.

A GOOD THING TO GET UNDER.

A Stylish Hat,

For it is the crowning point of a gentleman's dress, and the WHEN is the place to get the latest and best. We are sole agents in this locality for the celebrated Nascimento Hat, the best hat made, and HEADQUARTERS for all the leading blocks. We show several colors and dimensions in the Knox, Youman, Dunlap and Philadelphia blocks. Prices from \$1 to \$4. No other house in this city can compete with us in this line. We buy direct from the manufacturer and save you one profit always at

THE WHEN

MURPHY, HIBBEN & Co

IMPORTERS, JOBBERS,

BIG 4 ROUTE Dry Goods, Notions, Woolens, Etc

93, 95, 97 and 99 South Meridian St.,

(Wholesale Exclusively,)

Will place on sale WEDNESDAY, April 11, 2,000 yards 6-4 Worsteds, just the news that a train had been captured to pulled their engines and cars out of Council received from Closing Sale of a large Merchant Tailoring firm. None of these have ever been previously shown by us, and comprise Suit and Trouser lengths, in finest fabrics of most celebrated foreign manufacturers. Schaelleis, P. & T., English Mais, Black Diagonal, Cheviot-all offered

Stocks complete in all Departments. Lowest prices always a certainty

G. A. VAN PELT-17TH YEAR. (Any one claiming to be my successor is a FRAUD) FINE FLOUR AND FOOD CEREALS, 121 North Delaware St. Tel. 396.

M. M. CUMMINGS. sor to Van Pelt, at 62 N. Delsware st., bought Mr. Van Pelt out in June, 1893, and paid him for his stock and a cash bonus for his good will, and I am still at the same old stand, with the very best Flours and Food Cereals, Gluten and Whole Wheat Flours, Oats, Corn, Hay, etc. Remember Red Front, 62 N. Delaware. Call Telephone 703, new book.

Best Made. Ask your Grocer.

STILL IN A DEADLOCK

First District Convention Adjourns Till After Next Week.

Several Attempts to Stampede the Delegates Adroitly Blocked-Vote on the Seventy-Third Ballot.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 20.-After stormy session of two days, during which seventy-three ballots were taken for congressional candidates, the Republican First district nominating convention adjourned at 5:30 o'clock this evening in a deadlock. The convention will meet again at the call of the district committee, but not until after the State convention next week at Indianapolis. When the convention adjourned on the forty-seventh ballot, after midnight last night, only three candidates were left in the race, as follows: Posey, 52; Hemenway, 52; Twineham, 26. The forty-eighth ballot this morning gave Posey 50, Hemenway 54 and Twineham 24. All day yesterday the delegates stood bravely to their candidates. Posey reached 56, Hemenway 58 and Twineham as high as 36. To-day there were several attempts to stampede the convention for dark horses, which came nearly being successful, and resulted in the last hours of the session being turned into a bedlam of frenzied, howling delegates. Nothing but sprung. He received 14 votes from Pike and 13 from Posey county, the ballot being: Posey, 38; Twineham, 25; Hemenway, 40; Morgan, 27; total, 130; necessary to a choice, 66. A majority of the delegates were, perhaps, in favor of continuing the fight. Another ballot might have resulted in a selection, but during the roof-raising vote on the motion to adjourn, when the cries of "yes" and "no" were intermingled in

a confusing chorus, the chairman decided the motion carried. It was 9:15 o'clock this morning when Chairman Wilson rapped for order in the deadlocked convention. There were no demake combinations at first, but there were hints enough to be heard about "this thing and that" to be done. There were already suggestions of "dark horses," but when they were made before those in authority they were frowned down. The forces seemed to be as strongly marshaled as on yesterday, and gave evidence of a stick-to-itiveness that was appalling to tired backs and weary heads. The first incident of the morning was caused by Spencer county dividing her ballot up, one of the votes being divided into sixteenths. After one or two ballots thus Chairman Laird, of the Spencer county delegation, asked if they would be permitted to drop that vote, which would reduce the total vote to 129, and make 65 the necessary number to a choice. The chairman of the Posey county delegation arose, loudly ob-

ected to any such proceeding and Spencer withdrew the objection The next incident that attracted attention was when Perry county cast her solid thirteen votes for John H. Osborn, of Evansville, who had charge of F. B. Posey's forces in the convention. Vanderburg quickly wheeled into line with her solid vote of forty-one, giving him fifty-four right on the jump. But Mr. Osborn protested vigorously against such a proceeding Posey county sent a man over to see "if Vanderburg meant it," and would have given him fifteen votes in a jiffy, more than enough to nominate. After much talk, during which Mr. Osborn declared vehemently that he could not under any circumstances accept the nomination if tendered him, a quietus was put on the Osborn boom. The weary round of roll-calls then began again. Vanderburg's delegation was the center of attraction, as well as apprehension, all morning, and at no time was a solid vote cast for any one, save Mr. Osborn, by this elegation. Frank Posey's forces stood by him like Spartans, as did also those of Twineham and Hemenway. When the afternoon came there were

signs of an approaching storm. Twineham began to crawl up from his twenty-five until he reached fifty. The situation was desperate, for both Posey and Hemenway and their leaders began to filibuster for all they were worth. The fight lasted for more than an hour, after which another ballot The springing of Goodelt Morgan, of Pike, as a "dark horse" caused more consternation, and fillbustering was again re-

sorted to until the chairman, in the midst

of tumultous howling, declared the conven-

STOCKSLAGER IN WASHINGTON. Says Jason Brown Made a Big Mistake by Not Withdrawing.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 20 .- Ex-Land Commissioner Stockslager arrived here to-day, having been hastily summoned by the illness of his son. Mr. Stockslager feels absolutely certain of his nomination. He needs only four votes, and is confident that he will obtain them. He feels confident of event of his defeat in that county, he expects to get at least four delegates in Jennings. He pays no attention to the stories that the fight between Jason Brown and himself has become so bitter that it may be found advisable to drop them both and cominate a new man. He thinks no compromise is possible. The only compromise candidate mentioned so far. Mr. Overmeyer, of Jennings county, will not accept the nomination, says Mr. Stockslager, Mr. Stockslager expresses himself with remarkable frankness about his opponent, Mr. Brown. He says Jason presumed too much on his popularity, and that the people had become tired of him. A clever politician, in Mr. Stockslager's estimation, would have retired peacefully from a race where he saw he could not win. Mr. Stockslager's comments on Mr. Brown have not added to his popularity among the Indiana members, who are now more reconciled than ever over the prospect of seeing the Third district go Republican. Much uneasiness is felt over Mr. Brown's condition, who is said to be seriously ill at his home in Sey-

Nominations at Montezuma.

mour with a cancer.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ROCKVILLE, Ind., April 20,-The convention for Parke and Vermillion counties met at Montezuma yesterday to nominate candidates for joint Senator and prosecutor. I. L. Wimmer, county clerk of Parke, was made chairman, with A. A. Hargrave, editor of the Rockville Republican, George Walker, of the Clinton Republican, and Bert Davis, of the Newport Hoosier State, secretaries. After the usual preliminaries A. J. Ralph, Dr. Keys, W. F. Kerns and F. Wells, of Vermillion county, were voted on for Senator. On the third ballot Ralph withdrew, and the fourth ballot resuited in the nomination of W. F. Kerns. In the race for prosecutor there were Howard Maxwell, Henry B. Hensley and Dewey G. Cox, all from Parke county. Maxwell received the nomination on the first ballot.

A Popular Candidate.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SEYMOUR, Ind., April 20.-The nominee adroit filibustering prevented the favorites | for joint Senator of Jackson and Lawrence from being swept off their feet on the last | counties, Mr. Louis Schneck, is a resident of Goodelt Morgan, of Pike county, was Indiana, being one of the leading Repubentage, having been born in Wurtemburg, Germany, sixty-three years ago. He came with his parents to this country in 1851. and, at the age of twenty-three, was engaged in business. He has been a resident of this city since 1864, and president of the Seymour woolen mills since 1872. Mr. Schneck is one of the most enterprising citizens of the county, and will draw a large vote from the Democracy.

Democrats Make a Fatal Blunder.

Special to the Inclanapolis Journal, PRINCETON, Ind., April 20.-The Democrats of this city are swamped by another famous. The law requires the filing of their ticket with the city clerk not later than fifteen days before the election. The fifteenth day came last Sunday. Not knowing it would be illegal to file on that day, they quickly discovered their error. Monday they were ready to file again, but it was then too late. The Republicans are holding their sides while the Democrats

are pulling hair. LIEUT. MANEY'S TRIAL.

Judge Grossenp Addresses the Jury-Testimony for the Government.

CHICAGO, April 20 .- Judge Grosscup addressed the jury in the trial of Lieut. Maney to-day, telling them of the court-martial of Captain Hedberg. The court said that the charges were grave ones. The War Department record showing the defendant's bravery was then introduced and the defense rested its case. In rebuttal the government called Captain Humphreys, Hirsch and Lieutenant Jansen, all of the Fifteenth Infantry. They all swore to the unreliability of the word of Lieutenant Maxwell, a defense witness, and stated they would not believe him under oath. Attorney Forest, for the defense, objected strongly to the testimony, claiming it was the result of a plot of Lieutenant Welsh, of Fort Sheridan, to prejudice the jury. The prosecution introduced the congressional committee's report on the courtmartial of Captain Hedberg, in which the committee said that the Captain had not had a fair trial. The defense introduced evidence in defense of Lieutenant Maxwell's character and the arguments were then begun. District Attorney Milchrist opened, for the government with a lengthy speech.

Linemen Killed by a Live Wire. PHILADELPHIA, April 20.-Amos Waters and John Rickardo, both aged forty years, linemen for the Bell Telephone Company, were killed to-day by coming in contact with a live wire. William Pike and

William Hanarch were seriously injured. Chronic Looseness of the Bowels. Results from imperfect digestion. cause lies in the torpidity of the liver, and the cure is, take Simmons Liver Regu-lator to aid digestion, to stimulate the dull and sluggish liver, and to regulate the but the committeemen replied that there was no use of multiplying words. They demanded to see some representatives of the railroads, but were informed that none were in town. During the conference a troop of twenty or more women, headed by Mrs. Herman, marched into the office. A proposition was made to march to the depot and seize a train, when Dr. Duryea cried out: "Hold on, brethren; don't forget we are all under one flag, and that Council Bluffs and Omaha, Nebraska and Iowa, are all one in this matter." The committee left all one in this matter." The committee left the office in a huff to look at the telegrams said to have been sent to the railroad THE GENERAL AND THE GOVERNOR.

Chief Scanlan, who met the army at the bridge, had all the saloons closed, and the company officers suppressed the numerous vocal demonstrations which were made. Just as the army crossed the bridge, Gen. Kelly arrived in Council Bluffs, and was at once sent for by Governor Jackson and the Attorney-general. The interview was a prolonged one, mostly a monologue, for Governor Jackson took occasion to review in detail all the actions he had taken, the purport being that he had taken every means possible to get the army on its way and that the State authorities had not laid a straw of detention in its path. His correspondence with the railway officials

Stolen Train Refused by Kelly-His had resulted in nothing so far as the Northwestern, the Milwaukee & St. Paul and the Burlington were concerned they refusing to do anything. The Rock Island at first suggested that they might take half the army to Davanport if the St. Paul Interview with the Governorwould take the other half to the river, the rallways to be paid a fair rate, as might seem just to the Governor. The Governor OMAHA, Neb., April 20.-General Kelly agreed to recompense the roads, although there was no authority for him to put his hand into the State treasury for that purpose. This proposition to take the men across the State had been recalled later, and now the railways would do nothing s all the good words hitherto said of him conveyed to the readers and more. He displayed the rarest judgment and fortitude to-night when he declined to put his but transport them as other passengers at full rates. He notified Kelly that the citi-zens of Council Bluffs had arranged to men on board a train stolen at Council Bluffs, stolen by the engineers and firemen of the Union Pacific. It was a Union furnish boats to take the army to Kansas Pacific engine with Union Pacific cars on

City and to provide them with shelter here and ample provisions while the preparations for the trip were being made. Kelly re-plied that he preferred to go east, but he the Rock Island track. Kelly declined it because, he said, he had not yet broken would take the proposition to his camp, let the boys decide, and he would wire back any law and did not intend to start in here. There was great excitement here all lay, and it was intensified at aightfall by By this time all the eastern railways had to avoid trouble. While Kelly was talking and an immense open air mass meeting was to the Governor fully two thousand more held. Rumors of the calling out of fedmen crossed the bridge from Omaha into Council Bluffs on the way to join the crowd that preceded them. They marched eral troops and State troops, of deaths in Kelly's camp and of every conceivable up Broadway three abreast in regular ornature kept the crowd on a tension hard to der. They were mostly South Omaha la-borers. As the streets choked up with the understand. But no disorder unusual encrowd Kelly fairly pulled himself away sued, and as if by a marvel the clash that from the Governor, excusing himself for seemed inevitable was avoided and Kelley's his haste by the extreme desire not to recognized and delayed by the crowd. army slept at camp at Weston, waiting for expressed himself to the Governor as not daybreak to march to Council Bluffs, when a new start East will be made on foot. Quiet was restored in the city by mid-Gathering of the Crowd and Its March

plaming him for the detention caused by the railways, but said he and his men came here as citizens of the United States, respectful and orderly, and simply asked be treated with decent hospitality. In bidding the Governor good-bye, he shook him by the hand and said: "I may never meet you again, yet I hope that if I should be thus favored, the next time we enter the State of Iowa it will not be as mendicants, but that we will be welcomed as worthy citizens, anxious to further all its best interests." His voice trembled, and his courteous bow and retirement made such an impression that for several moments there was a dead silence. Then the sixteen miles east of Council Bluffs. At conference over the problem continued, until it was broken up by the noisy entrance last night's meeting of the Central Labor of the committee from Omaha with a crowd Union it was agreed that if Kelly did not secure a train for his army this morning out of a rear stairway, stepped up an alley and by a short cut reached his horse, church bells should be rung and whistles standing in front of the Bee office, and, blown. Kelly failed to get a train and the mounting, was off for Weston. As he rode signal was given. Inside of five minutes away one of the enthusiasts grabbed his leg and strove to detain him, urging him to one thousand men had gathered at Jeffer-

> aside and galloped away. APPEALS TO THE RAILWAYS.

talk to the crowd, but he pushed him

through Sixteenth street to Farnam, where Committees Ask for Trains, but Rethe column proceeded to the City Hall and ceive Adverse Replies. countermarched. At every street recruits While the committees were at work in were received, and when the column Council Bluffs, other committees were bereached the Paxton Hotel there were 2,500 sieging the telegraph office with messages men in line. Each company was provided to the presidents of the Iowa trunk lines. with an American flag, and as fast as re-At 11 o'clock the following was sent from cruits joined they were formed into com-Council Bluffs to Marvin Hughitt, president of the Chicago & Northwestern rail-Eleventh and Farnam streets the main way; R. R. Cable, president of the Chicacolumn was met by a detachment of five go, Rock Island & Pacific; Roswell Miller, hundred men. They joined forces and propresident of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. ceeded to the Douglas-street toll bridge

across the Missouri river. Here they were "Kelly's army is at Weston, exposed to met by the superintendent of the bridge, the elements, with provisions for two days, The men are suffering but patient, and who said the company was glad to give united in their determination to go through. them free transportation across the river. The army has thus far committed no tres-This was a graceful act, for the men were pass whatever; is orderly and obedient to prepared to cross with or without permisall commands of its leader, and is being furnished with provisions by the charity of sion. It had been expected that the Union the people of Iowa. We have thrown the Pacific shop men would join the column responsibility upon our State officers for at this point, but that part of the prothe great gravity of the situation. Can you not, gentlemen, for the great corporations gramme was not carried out, for the comyou represent, assume to do in the interest pany warned the men when they came to of humanity what you would not be justified in doing except in this great emerwork that those working would be expected to remain on duty all day. The master me-

The above was signed by Hon. W. H. M. Pusey, chairman; Finley Burke, Frank Trimble, J. G. Lemon, H. H. Inman, A. T. Flickinger, Judge J. E. F. McGee and E. A. Wickham, citizens' committee; Hon. E. M. Beemer, judge District Court; Charles M. Hart, T. S. Campbell, clerk of court; John P. Morgan, county attorney; John B. Eno & Co., Greenweg & Schoentgen, John Boisshem, president of the Council Bluffs Saving Bank, "and 50,000 citizens." The first dispatch was at once followed by this one, also addressed to Messrs. Miller, Cable and Hughitt:

"From the government building we are reviewing a procession of 30,000 citizens of Omaha. We understand they have come over to demand with force of numbers that something be done to provide transportation for Kelly's army. The citizens are now headed towards the Milwaukee tracks. If you were here you would realize that something should be done at once. We appeal to you to help relieve this community from the impending danger that threatens it, and relieve the sufferings of these men, which has aroused these communities."

The above was signed by H. E. Deemer, judge of the District Court; J. E. F. McGee, Judge of the Supreme Court; J. J. Stedman, clerk of the federal court, and Thos. Bowman, postmaster. While the committee which had devised the second message was still in the telegraph office another committee was clamoring for the attention of the manager to send another message to the presidents of the roads. The only delay that was occasioned in sending it was the discussion as to whether it should be put in the form of a request or a demand. The copy had been prepared to read 'demand," but cooler heads objected to this, claiming a demand was revolutionary nent man suggested that the army levy on | and unlawful, and as they wanted to leave the railroad presidents no ground to stand on to maintain their refusal to give transportation they desired to do nothing that could be criticised. The telegram which was sent read as follows: "Omaha and Council Bluffs request immediate transportation for Kelly's army from Council Bluffs to Chicago." This was signed by H. M. Tichenor, J. T. Duryea, Charles C. Rodolf, C. L. Gillette, E. D. Aspinwall, Samuel N. Nedry and J. J. Edmund.

U. P. SHOPMEN JOIN THE CROWD. At 2 o'clock word was received that a detachment of Union Pacific shopmen was on the way across the bridge, and a Council Bluffs escort went down to meet it. They found over one thousand men in line, with flags waving and blue ribbons, the badges of the army, in nearly every buttonhole. To the thundering of bass drums witnessed on the march from the bridge they marched up to Broadway and over to Bayliss Park. The streets of Council Bluffs by this time were black with a yelling, cheering crowd. Business was almost entirely suspended. Flags were fluttering from numberless windows, and on every corner crowds were grouped to listen to the labor ovations. The advance guard of the shop men were armed with loaves of bread borne on the ends of flagstaffs, and the line appeared to be endless. joined the ranks of the men already artachment of Council Bluffs laborers, with rived and awaited the result of the conference then in progress pany to Bayless Park, where a halt was

It was 3 o'clock before replies were received from the messages to the rallway called and, in response to a request from presidents, denying the request, and then Chief of Police Scanlan, a committee was the conference between the citizens' com-mittee and the railroad officials ended. The appointed to present the demands of the men to the rallroad officials, who were, it information that no train would be furnished was conveyed to the waiting thousands who had congregated about the courthouse to await the coming of Chairman Tichenor. Reaching the grounds, he elbowed his way through the crowd and ascended the courthouse steps. When he an-nounced the result of the conference it was dressed the committee in a pacific speech,

greeted with roars of howls, jeers and hisses. After making a short address he stated the committee had decided to wait until 4 o'clock, at which hour, if no train was furnished, one would be taken and run out to Kelly camp, where his men would be loaded on and started on their castward journey. He spoke in strong terms against violence, and cautioned the men against any destruction of property. As soon as the meeting on the courthouse square adjourned, led by a band and with thousands of flags, the men formed in line and marched to Bayliss Park.

While the committee of Omaha men was interviewing the Governor in Attorneygeneral Stone's office, a decidedly different scene was being enacted in the law office of Wright & Baldwin. About twenty-five women, in response to a call issued during the early morning, had collected at Dohaney's Opera House, and, under the leadership of Mrs. Fred Herman, went to see Mr. Baldwin. The ladies had formed a notion among themselves that Baldwin was an ogre who ate small bables for breakfast, and they were consequently prepared to use tears in unlimited quantities in getting him to subscribe to the idea of furnishing transportation for the Kellyites eastward. One group of women tackied Baldwin and another Wright. The interview was exciting to some, amusing to others and profitable to none. Mr. Baldwin explained that it was impossible for him to act contrary to the desires of the railway officials, to whose orders he was subject. He referred the women to the Governor. They succeeded in adding to the general tumult, but obtained but little satisfaction from the Governor. Mrs. Her-man said she had just completed an or-ganization of three hundred women of Council Bluffs, and that if other means to aid Kelly in his onward march failed, she and her followers would take possession of a train and see that it reached Chicago. Mrs. Herman is working in conjunction with the committee. She said that all her followers were women who were wives and daughters of the best people of the

JUDGE HUBBARD DENOUNCED. Still another meeting of citizens of Council Bluffs was held at the office of Flickinger Brothers, and the following resolutions were adopted and a copy sent to

"Whereas, Judge N. M. Hubbard, having publicly, through the daily press, assumed the responsibility of calling the National Guard to this city for the declared purpose of blocking the movements of what is known as the 'industrial army,' under command of Gaperal Kelly: and of General Kelly; and, "Whereas, He has been reported by the press as saying that if the army captured a Chicago & Northwestern train that 'the

train would be ditched, let the consequences be what they may; therefore, be it "Resolved, By the citizens of Council Bluffs, in mass meeting assembled, that the unfortunate and perilous situation now existing in this city is largely due to the bad judgment and ill-timed expressions and actions of Judge Hubbard, and that in the interests of harmony and to restore peace and quiet in this community, it i desirable that Judge Hubbard be requeste by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company to leave this city at once, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent t Marvia Hughitt, president of the Calcago & Northwestern, and to the Associated "Resolved, That we have faith and confi dence in the humanity and charity of the of Council Bluffs, and that they have been

STOLE AN ENGINE

Which General Kelly Refused to Accept or Make Use Of. At about 3 o'clock, when all hope of

badly advised.'

curing a train from the officials had vanished, the crowd went aimlessly from Bayliss Park, where it had listened to the addresses of the leaders. The leaders had vanished, and the men were getting restless in the cold when from the south came marching three hundred woman, headed by Mrs. Herman. This gave new life to the men, and when the women proposed to go to the transfer and take a train the march | the advice and authority of the Senate comwas quickly started in that direction. At | mittee on rules. the transfer an effort was made to take a fast mail engine, but it failed. Then, when the men seemed ready to quit again, one young woman, who stood by a group of Union Pacific engineers, said: "If I was a man I would have an engine." 'This was all that was needed. A big Union Pacific bridge engine was standing there. Veteran engineer Nick Weeks had his head out of Pacific engineer, called on him to get down, and he did so. In a few minutes the men gaged searching the yards for employes. Finally they were found, and were soon on

Keily's army was anxiously waiting re suits, of efforts of friends in Omaha and Council Bluffs. No trains had passed them since 11 o'clock this morning, and the rumors were so conflicting that they knew not what to expect. The people near there are imitating the example of Omaha's citizens and are giving the army food. Twenty-one citizens of Persia filled several wagons with provisions and drove over here. The could not get the railways to move the provisions. The citizens of Underwood sen over a load of comforts and blankets, and there have been many visitors to the camp The Milwaukee company ran all the trains and cars out from the Bluffs this morning, and then pulled up thier tracks near Neola, so that if the men captured a train they could not get far. Aside from telegraphic communication this place is cut off from the outside world The telephone wire running to the Bluffs was cut in three places this afternoon

sand men had captured a Union Pacific train in the Bluff's and were on their way to the camp, agent Chittenden, at Wester sent for the section boss, who was ordered to take his men and tear up enough of the Rock Island track west of the switch to prevent trains from passing the Work was begun at once, but before proceeded far the Kellyltas had surrounde the section men and persuaded them to de The section men threw down their tools, only one rail having been removed Kelly's men quickly replaced the rat drove home the spikes. agent Chittenden came up and ordered the section men to tear up the track again His deliberate attempt to wreck the train aroused the wrath of the Kellvites. Their demonstrations were such that the agent fled back to the depot, followed by the sec-

When the engine arrived Kelly declined even to go back to Council Bluffs with ! He said it would put his men in the light of law-breakers. "Let us take your men back," was urged, and so six men who are disabled were put on board. Kelly issued an order to his men to be ready at daybreak to break camp and march back to Council Bluffs. He issued an appeal to the citizens of Iowa and Nebraska to aid him with trains and wagons to transport his camp eqipage and will start across the country on foot.

At 1 o'clock this (Saturday) morning was quiet in the camp. The excitement the day passed over in Omaha, Council Bluffs and South Omaha, and at 1:30 th streets were cleared of unusual crowd Appeals were made during the day for the protection of railroad property, but nothin was disturbed. It was reported that Gov Jackson had applied to General Brooke mmanding the Department of the Platte for federal troops, but General Brooke de nied that any such request had been made There is still much feeling, and Kelly's return to Council Bluffs may awaken another

This evening the Union Pacific sent the east-bound passengers around to connect with the Northwestern at Blair, Neb., so the later company would not need to run trains to Council Bluffs. Ex-Congressman W. M. Pusey, of Council Bluffs, is on his way to Chicago, in company with General Manager St. John, of the Rock \$sland, to urge President Cable to give the men a

Chicago Doesn't Want Kelly.

CHICAGO, April 20. - Mayor Hopkins again refused to see the committee which has in charge the arrangements for greeting Kelly when he arrives in Chicago, and it is intimated that the army will receive scant courtesy at the hands of the Chicago police. The police are said to have been ordered to prevent the army's entrance into Chicago, and the men, it is said, will probably be compelled to pass around the city on their way East. An effort is being made to organize a distinctive Chicago army, but so far not more than one hundred recruits have been secured.

Will Feed the Army.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 20 .- At a meeting of the City Council here last night, called to consider the approach of Kelly's commonwealers, it was decided to make an appeal to the people to furnish food and money for transportation, if necessary, to hasten their journey eastward.

Asiatic cholera have been discovered Husiatin, a town of Austrian Galicia.

announced that several cases

Hundreds of Real Industrials Invade the National Capital.

They Represent Pennsylvania and New Jersey Working People, and Have No Connection with the Coxeyites,

ALL OPPOSE THE WILSON BILL

And Will To-Day Present Remonstrances to the Senate.

Hundreds More to Arrive This Morning and Take Part in a Parade-Tariff Speeches in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 20,-The national

capital was to-day invaded by an army of

"industrials," not of the Coxey, Kelly or

Frye kind, but genuine workers in the industries of the land. About noon several hundred working people under the leadership of John S. Stewart, president of the Workingmen's Protective Tariff League of the Quaker City, arrived here for the purpose of protesting against the Wilson bill. Prior to their arrival Representative Harmer, of Philadelphia, called on Sergeant-at-arms Bright, of the Senate, to confer with him as to their reception at the Capitol. He stated that they came disclaiming any connection whatever with the Coxey movement, but as workingmen able to pay their own expenses, with purposes entirely of a peaceable character, with the intention and desire only of uttering a protest against the passage of the Wilson bill. He said they would number about one thousand after all should arrive, and that they wished to march to the Capitol in a body to-morrow for the purpose of presenting to the Senate their protest. He desired to know from Colonel Bright what he would permit them to do in this respect. Colonel Bright replied that if the proper people came they would be treated just as any other American citizen visiting the Capitol would be treated. He pointed out the law bearing upon the invasion of the Capitol grounds, which prohibits organizations of any kind marching through them as such, and said that unless overruled by higher authorities he would see that the law was enforced. There would be no interferences with their privileges, and they would be entitled to seats in the public galleries of the Senate as long as they were not occupied. The interview is important as indicating the policy that will be pursued by the execu-

ARRIVAL OF THE DELEGATION. The first train to arrive was a special carrying 260 men and women. It came into the Baltimore & Ohio station at noon, where the tollers were reviewed by Representative Harmer. The delegation marched down Pennsylvania avenue to Metzerott's Hall, where headquarters have been established. The trip from Philladelphia was the window. His son George, also a Union | made in five hours and was without incident. Across several cars were draped long streamers painted "Woringmen's Protective Tariff League-Demonstration at Washington Against the Wilson Bill." Several of the delegates carried banners carefully shrouded in wrapping paper, since word had gone forth that they would not be permitted to parade in Washington. Each one had pinned to the lapel of his coat a ribbon of red, white and blue, from which hung a gilt medal. Thirty young women from the carpet weaving factories wore badges. A majority of the delegation was from Trenton, Camden, Manayunk, Bristol and Chester. The textile workers are in the greatest number, but the iron workers, cigarmakers and other industries are largely represented. Six or eight hundred more

tive officers of the Senate toward all dele-

gations visiting Washington for the pur-

pose of influencing legislation, and has a

direct bearing upon the Coxey movement.

It is understood Colonel Bright acts under

will arrive to-morrow. When the advance guard had reached Metzerott's Hall a meeting was organized without delay, George Walsh, of Germantown, officiating as chairman. Representative Harmer was loudly cheered as he stepped to the platform, wearing a badge of the league, and proceeded to welcome the league to Washington. "I know your visit is not one of pleasure," he said. "Stern duty brings you. You have fallen into the times when disastrous legislation threatens your work, when the prospect alone of the Wilson bill has thrown one million men out of employment," He said that there had been some question of their right to exercise the prerogative of citizens to peacefully assemble and petition Congress concerning legislation which would affect their interests. He had called on Major Moore, the chief of police, and had been informed that they would be protected in their right to hold meetings in a public hall, but the chief had reminded him of a city ordinance prohibiting parades with music and banners. Mr. Harmer read the law prohibiting processions or assemblages on the Capitol grounds, and stated that he had called upon the authorities at the Capitol, who suggested that if the members of league came to the Capitol they had better come in small parties rather than in body. After loud cheers for Representative Harmer and rather few cheers for Major Moore, the meeting adjourned for

WILSON BILL DENOUNCED. Some vigorous speeches were made at the afternoon meeting in denunciation of the Wilson bill, and they were received with great demonstrations of approval Ephraim Rigg, of Germantown, who began the talking, declared that the gathering would be the greatest object lesson ever given Congress. "If they don't hear us to-morrow they will hear from us next November right and left," he shouted, and his fellow-workmen voiced their approval with "that's so." Then he said that if Abraham Lincoln or James G. Blaine were in Washington that they would be heard. Lincoin's name was cheered, and then the reference to Blaine evoked a mighty shout, which nearly raised the roof. He spoke sarcastically of Bourke Cockran and the Pennsylvania Congressmen who had talked against the bill and voted for it. Referring to Coxey, he said that bodies of men would, not be marched toward Washington unless they were out of work. The country was witnessing the fulfillment of the promises which Roger Q. Mills had made in the Academy of Music at Philadelphia in 1888. Back in the same campaign Breckinridge, of Kentucky, had come with all his exuberance to inquire how long the infant industries would need the bottle of protection. Mr. Rigg was interrupted by his hearers when he mentioned the name of Breckinridge, and then went on to inquire why the rice of the South should be protected and the wool of the North go without pro-

to-morrow they will hear from us next No-Paul Wallace, of Germantown, asserted that no one wanted the Wilson bill but the importers and a few theorists, and he There were calls for Congressman Wanger of Pennsylvania, who was in the hall, and he made a brief speech. Allusions to the senior Senator from New York and the

tection. The world had never seen such

a mess as this administration was making

of things, he said, and ended with a reiter-

ation of his text, "If they don't hear us

praised Senator Smith, of New Jersey, for his stand against the bill. Samuel Gibson, of Philadelphia, John Lawrence, of Bristol and George Walsh spoke in the same strain, arguing that the tariff reductions made reluctions in wages junior Senator from New Jersey were cheered. The Representative advised the workingmen not to make threats in the addresses to the Senate. He said the Senate heard the delegation per a precedent would be established that mis